BOTVINIK, M.M.; AVAYEVA, S.M.; KOKSHAROVA, L.M.; OLADKINA, V.A.

Lability of the O-peptide bond in O-dipeptidyl derivatives of serine and glycolic acid. Zhur. ob. khim. 30 no.12:3883-3890 D '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Glycolic acid) (Serine)

BOTVINIK, M.M.; KOKSHAROVA, L.M.

Intramolecular rearrangement of o-carbobenzoxyphenylalanyl-N-(glycyl)-serine. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.6:2078-2079 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(Serine) (Amino acids)

BOTVINIK, M.M.; PODVYAZNYY, V.P.; KOKSHAROVA, L.M.

Synthesis of N- and N,O-peptide series of serine XXXX. Zhur.ob. khim. 32 no.5:1619-1622 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Serine) (Peptides)

Koksharova N.E.

USSR/Forestry - Forest Culture. J-4

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 25 Aug 1957, 69133

Author : Leontev, A.A., Stepanov, A.M., Neborak, A.N., Koksharova, N.E., Kukorekina, E.A.

Inst :

Title : Most Effective Methods of Bind and Afforesting Shifting Sands.

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchn.-tekhn. inform. Sredneaz. n.-i. in-ta lesn. kh-va, 1955, No 1, 6-16

Abstract : Based on experiments conducted on sands of Turkmen and Uzbek SSR, recommendations are suggested on rationalization of sand consolidation measures. Instead of mechanical protection with plantings of shoots and seedlings, especially in districts with comparatively light winds, the use of a lightened spread of mechanical protection is recommended: yantak, reed, mace and wormwood in conjunction with combined sowings and plantings. In furrowed

Card 1/2

- 57 -

USSR/Forestry - Forest Culture. J-4

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 25 Aug 1957, 69133

grooves a mechanized sowing of haloxylon is suggested without mechanical protection. Data are given on protective construction, agrotechnique of cultivations and assortment of species.

Card 2/2 - 58 -

KOKSHAROVA, N. Ye.

KOKSHAROVA, N. Ye.: "The natural reseeding of black haloxylon in the artificial plantations of Shafrikan forestry farm." Min Higher Education USSR. Tashkent Agricultural Inst. Tashkent, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Agricultural Science.)

Knizhnaya letopis', No. 30, 1956. Moscow.

KOKSHAROVA, N.Ye.

Phenology of black (Solonchak) saksaul (Haloxylon aphyllum). Uzb.biol.zhur. no.3:57-62 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lesnogo khozyaystva.

(Saksaul)

KOKSHAROVA, Ye. Ye.

Phenological observations on the saksaul Haloxylon aphyllum (Minkw.) Iljin. Bot.zhur. 45 no.2:254-259 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lesnogo khozyaystva.
(Soviet Central Asia--Saksaul) (Phenology)

84394

S/056/60/039/004/012/048
B004/B070

24.6720

AUTHORS: Vasilenko, S. S., Kaganskiy, M. G., Kaminskiy, D. L., Koksharova, S. F.

TITLE: The Problem of the Formation of Monoenergetic Positrons in the Decay of Eu^{152} /9

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960, Vol. 39, No. 4(10), pp. 970-972

TEXT: According to the calculations of Professor L. A. Sliv (Ref. 1), an electron - positron pair may be formed when an excited nucleus in whose electron shell an electron is missing makes a transition from a level with $E > 2\ mc^2$ to the normal state. The electron occupies the vacancy in the shell, only the positron is emitted. All positrons produced in this process must have the same energy $E_m = E_\gamma - 2mc^2 + E_{sh}$ (1) (E_γ = transition energy, E_{sh} = binding energy of the electron in the shell). The probability of the formation of monoenergetic positrons is

Card 1/3

84394

The Problem of the Formation of Monoenergetic Positrons in the Decay of Eu^{152}

S/056/60/039/004/012/048
B004/B070

expressed by $w_m = w_D w_i \Gamma_\gamma / \Gamma_k$ (2) (w_D = probability of the formation of a pair with monoenergetic positron, w_i = probability of the formation of an unoccupied level in the electron shell of the excited atom, Γ_k = width of the atomic level, Γ_γ = width of the excited nuclear level). The lifetime of nuclei in an excited state with $E > 2mc^2$ may be calculated from (2). The authors attempted to establish the appearance of monoenergetic positrons in the decay of Eu^{152}. Fig. 1 shows the decay scheme $Eu^{152} \longrightarrow Sm^{152}$. The transition energy leading to the excitation of 1531-kev level of Sm^{152} is nearly 330 kev. Therefore, the authors looked for those monoenergetic positrons which are emitted on the capture of the electron of the pair in the K-shell and whose energy must be 434 kev according to equation (1). The radioactive source was europium oxide in the natural isotropic proportion and irradiated by thermal neutrons. Fig. 2 shows the positron spectrum of $Eu^{152,154}$ decay; Fig. 3 shows the spectral region in which the line of monoenergetic positrons must lie. No well defined effect could be established. However, an estimate of the upper limit of the intensity may be made from the experimental data.

Card 2/3

Card 3/3

S/048/61/025/001/011/031
B029/B060

24651O

AUTHORS: Vasilenko, S. S., Kaganskiy, M. G., Kaminskiy, D. L., and Koksharova, S. F.

TITLE: Internal conversion with pair production in the Ta^{182} decay

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 25, no. 1, 1961, 61-67

TEXT: A study has been made of transitions with an energy of over $2mc^2$ using data of internal conversion with pair formation. As may be seen from Fig. 1, transitions with such energies take place through the energy gap. Transitions between the rotational bands with $K = 2^-$ and $K = 0^+$ are of particular interest (see Fig. 1). Experimental data do not contradict an emission of the type E3, E1 + M2 (predominantly E1), and even mixture E1 + M2 + E3 is admissible. The multipolarity was determined by the method devised by S. F. Antonova et al. (Ref. 8). In some cases, also mixed transitions can be analyzed by this method. In FB and HB transitions emissions of the E1, M2, and E3 are possible, in agreement

Card 1/8

Internal conversion with pair production ...

with the selection rules for spin and parity. In this case, the composition of radiation cannot be determined unequivocally from the intensity values of gamma transitions or from the conversion line data. The composition of radiation can be, however, determined from the data of internal conversion with pair formation. Three formulas are written down for this purpose. The authors determined the spectrum of the positrons of the pair conversion and the spectrum of the conversion electrons. The data of the relative intensity of gamma rays were taken from the paper by N. Voynova, B. S. Dzhelepov, N. N. Zhukovskiy (Ref. 9). The internal conversion with pair formation is very weak in the Ta^{182} decay. Fig. 2 illustrates the spectrum of the positrons. If E_+ denotes the energy corresponding to half the drop of the positron spectrum curves, $E_\gamma = E_+ + 2mc^2$. The energies of gamma transitions established in this manner are listed in a Table. The intensity of the positron spectra of individual gamma transitions must be known in order to be able to determine the multipolarity of transitions. In case of a low transition energy the distribution of the positrons is equally large for the transitions of the E1, E2, and M1 types. As an example, Fig. 2 shows the

Internal conversion with pair production ...

partial spectra caused by transitions with 1122, 1188, 1222, and 1231-kev energies. Fig. 3 shows the spectra of conversion electrons of Ta^{182}. The relative intensities of the K conversion lines and the corresponding partial spectra of positrons are listed in a Table. The lines of conversion electrons K1256 and (M+N)1189 are not separated. The multipolarities found for the transitions are as follows: 1122 kev: the value of $(\Gamma/a_k)_{exp}$ corresponds to a radiation of the E2 type. The M1 admixture must be small. The 1188-kev transition is a mixed one. An E1 radiation must take part in the FB transition. 75% E1 + (25±8)% M2 is found. The 1222-kev transition has, according to data available in the literature, an E2 multipolarity. Furthermore: 1231 kev - E2 with slight M1 admixture, 1256 kev - probably E1. 1275 kev: according to experimental data available, 80% E1 + 20% M2 fits best. The multipolarity of the 1290-kev transition can be of the M2, E3, or of an even higher type. The probability of E1 transitions from the F level is considerably smaller than the probability of the single-proton transition according to Weisskopf. The portion of E3 radiation in the FB transition amounts to no

STOLETOV, V.N.; BUDNITSKAYA, Ye.V.; AGAMOLOVA, S.R.; KOKSHAROVA, T.A.

Nature of variation of the nucleic acid content in the embryos of seeds of different wheat varieties. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.4: 963-966 O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Lomonosova i Institut biokhimii im. A.N. Bakha AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.N. Belozerskim.

STOLETOV, V.N., prof., doktor sel'skokhoz. nauk; BUDNITSKAYA, Ye.V.; AGAMALOVA, S.R.; KOKSHAROVA, T.A.

Content of nucleic acids in the seed embryos of spring, winter, and transitional forms of wheat. Izv. TSKHA no.4:105-113 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra genetiki i selektsii zernovykh kul'tur Moskovskoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Timiryazeva. Submitted May 7, 1965.

STOLETOV, V.N.; BUDNITSKAYA, Ye.V.; AGAMALOVA, S.R.; KOKSHAROVA, T.A.; NIKITINA, Ye.I.

Characteristics of the changes in nucleic acid metabolism in ontogeny of various wheat forms. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. no.6: 836-847 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova i Institut biokhimii im. A.N. Bakha AN SSSR.

KOKSHAROVA, K.B.; ABAIMOVA, G.P.

Tabulata fauna in Paleozoic sediments in the central part of the Tas-Khayakhtakh Range (Yakut A.S.S.R.). Nauch.soob. IAFAN SSSR no.7:11-38 '62. (MIRA 16:3)

(Tas-Khayakhtakh Range region—Corals, Fossil)

KOKSHARSKAYA, L.B., starshiy agronom po zashchite rasteniy

Poisoned baits against the Yakut suslik Citellus undulatus ijacutensis Br. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 4 no.2:51 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 16:5)

(Lena Valley— Sueliks—Extermination)

KOKSHARSKIY, G.M., zaslushennyy vrach RSFSR i Yakutskoy ASSR

Early extrapleural oleothorax in the treatment of cavernous tuberculosis. Probl. tub. no.3:43-47 My-Je '54. (MLRA 7:11)

1. Iz Yakutskogo filiala (dir. Ye.N. Andreyev Instituta tuberkuleza Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (dir. Z.A.Lebedeva)

(COLLAPSE THERAPY,
oleothorax, extrapleural)

KOKSHARSKIY, N. S.

PA 7/49T18

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723710016-4"

KOKSHARSKIY, N. S.

"For Further Improvement of All Branches of Communications," Vest. Svyazi, No. 10, 1952.

Translation M-674, 27 Jul 55

Acting Chief of the Leningrad Oblast' Administration of the Ministry of Communications.

KOKSHARSKIY, N.S.

The development of telecommunication in the seven-year plan, 1959-1965. Trudy LNIIS no.4:55-66 '59. (MIRA 13:10)
(Telecommunication)

DZHURINSKIY, G.I.; KOKSHARSKIY, N.S., otv. red.; GAL'CHINSKAYA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Organization of long-distance telephone communication enterprises] Organizatsiia predpriiatii mezhdugorodnoi telefonnoi sviazi; uchebno-metodicheskoe posobie dlia vypolneniia kursovoi raboty. Leningrad, Leningr. elektr. In-t sviazi, 1962. 71 p. (MIRA 16:10)

(Telephone)

LOGINOV, Anatoliy Georgiyevich. Prinimal uchastiye KARASIK, N.S.; KOKSHARSKIY, N.S. dots., retsenzent; SVERDLOVA, I.S., red.

[Organization, planning, and design of rural telephone systems] Organizatsiia, planirovanie i proektirovanie sel'skoi telefonnoi sviazi. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sviaz'," 1964. 147 p. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut svyazi im. M.A.Bonch-Bruyevicha (for Koksharskiy). 2. Starshiy inzhener Glavnogo upravleniya gorodskoy i sel'skoy telefonnoy svyazi i radiofikatsii Ministerstva svyazi SSSR (for Karasik).

KOKSHARSKIY, Nikolay Sergeyevich; KULESHOV, V.N., otv. red.; SIDOROVA, T.S., red.

[Technical and economic premises in planning means and structures for wire communications] Tekhniko-ekonomicheskie obosnovaniia pri proektirovanii sredstv i sooruzhenii provodnoi sviazi. Moskva, Sviaz', 1965. 189 p.
(MIRA 18:8)

17(1)

AUTHOR: Kokshayskiy, N. V.

SOV/20-124-4-64/67

TITLE: On Certain Differences, Connected With Flight, Between the Spoonbill (Platalea Leucorodia L.) and the Plegadis Falcinellus L.
(O nekotorykh svyazannykh s poletom razlichiyakh mezhdu kolpitsey (Platalea leucorodia L.) i karavaykoy (Plegadis falcinellus L.))

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 4, pp 949-952 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to maintain itself in the air, an actively flying bird (that does not make use of the energy of the motion of air masses) must not fall short of a certain speed (as is the case with an airplane). This minimum speed value rises proportionally to the square root of any given linear dimension of the bird. The larger the bird the more difficulty it will encounter in flying, as flight will necessitate a higher amount of energy. The correctness of the purely physical aspect of this consideration is beyond any doubt (Refs 4,8). Therefore it is to be expected in the analysis of groups of related birds that in the larger species the flying muscles should be more strongly developed than in the small species. In actual life, however, this is not quite the case. It is understandable that bird flight, as a biological phenomenon, is more complex than the above simplified pattern. There are two methods by which birds can overcome

On Certain Differences, Connected With Flight, Between the Spoonbill (Platalea Leucorodia L.) and the Plegadis Falcinellus L.

the amount of work - disproportionally rising with increasing body size - required for flight: (1) Passive flight (Refs 1,8) and (2) progressive adaptation to other types of motion, besides decreasing use of the flying apparatus leading to total inability to fly (Ref 1). There are, however, several bird groups the larger representatives of which neither resort to passive flight nor make use of any other type of motion detrimental to their flying ability. By way of illustration, the two representatives mentioned in the title of the Threskiornithidae family (order Ciconiiformes) are quoted. With a significant phylogenetic relationship the flying apparatus as well as the flight types of the two species are fairly similar. However, there is a great difference with regard to bill shape: (a) bill expanded at the tip in the shape of a spoon, as in the spoonbill; (b) bill slender and downwardly curved, as in Plegadis. The spoonbill is half as large again as Plegadis, and three times as heavy. However, the flying apparatus of the spoonbill is relatively less developed than in Plegadis (Table 1). In Plegadis, however, the search for food necessitates greater motility than in the spoonbill, as this latter bird can spend hours in one and the same place, filtering with its spoon-shaped bill small

On Certain Differences, Connected With Flight, Between the Spoonbill (Platalea Leucorodia L.) and the Plegadis Falcinellus L.

crayfish and insect larvae from the shallow water. Consequently, the spoonbill, as compared with Plegadis, is far less often forced to change of place, and its flying apparatus is less strongly developed than in Plegadis. In the analysis of the physical aspect of flight, differences of this kind between individual bird species were not taken into consideration, as in the present case flight must be considered, not as a purely physical phenomenon, but as a phenomenon in temporal development. It is not only the aerodynamic but also the biological aspect of flight that must be taken into account.-There are 1 table and 8 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A. N. Severtsova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Animal Morphology imeni A. N. Severtsov of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: September 5, 1958, by A. N. Bakulev, Academician

SUBMITTED: August 29, 1958

KOKSHAYSKIY, N.V.

Flight characteristics of herons. Trudy Astr. zap. no.5:269-277 '61. (MIRA 16:8)
(Flight) (Herons)

YAKOBI, V.E.; KOKSHAYSKIY, N.V.; BORODULINA, T.L.; SHESTAKOVA, G.S., doktor biol. nauk, prof., otv. red.; BROVKINA, Ye.T., red.izd-va; KHENOKH, F.M., tekhn. red.

[Functional morphology of birds] Funktsional'naia morfologiia ptits. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 91 p.
(MIRA 17:4)

KOKSHENEV, B.G.; SOLOV'YEV, V.N.

Checking formation of ice-bearing earth cylinders in shaft sinking by the freezing method. Ugol' 30 no.11:7-11 N '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii montazha shakhtostroitel'stva (for Kokshenev).2.Dorogobuzhskoye stroyupravleniye tresta Shakhtspetsstroy (for Solov'yev).
(Shaft sinking) (Frozen ground)

VITRIK, D.I., red.; BESSMERTNYY, A.S., red.; DOROSHENKO, G.N., red.; ZELINSKIY, V.M., red.; KOKSHENEV, B.G., red.; SLAVUTSKIY, S.M., red.; SHISHOV, Ye.L., red.; SHKABARA, M.N., doktor geolog.-mineral.nauk, red.; VOLOVICH, M.Z., red.izd-va; BERESLAVSKAYA, L.Sh., tekhn.red.; NADMINSKAYA, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Studies in mine construction] Issledovaniia po shakhtnomy stroitel'stvu. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1958. 213 p. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Kharkov. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii shakhtnogo stroitel'stva.
(Mining engineering)

14(5)
AUTHOR: Kokshenev, B.G.Candidate of Technical Sciences

SOV/127-59-2-13/21

TITLE: The Calculation of the Wall Thickness of an Ice-Rock Cylinder, if Rock is to be Frozen to Great Depth(Raschët tolshchiny stenki ledoporodnogo tsilindra pri zamorazhivanii porod na bol'shiye glubiny)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal, 1959, Nr 2, pp 56-59 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author derives a more valuable formula for calculating the ice-coal thickness of a mine shaft which must be stiffened by freezing. The exactness of the improved formula is ± 5%. These experiments were carried out in a special thermo-baro-chamber installed in the freezing laboratory of the Ukrainian NIIOMShS. A model of a frozen-rock cylinder was used. Scale: 1 to 100. The material used was fine sand having a volumetric weight 1.58 to 1.61, a stability 38 to 42%, a volumetric humidity 18 to 20%. The chamber had a sheathe in which the refrigerating brine circulated. Blocks made of the same sand were prepared and their resistance to pressure was tested. The dimensions of the blocks were 7x7x7 cu cm. Fifteen

Card 1/2

The Calculation of the Wall Thickness of an Ice-Rock Cylinder, if Rock is to be Frozen to Great Depth.

experiments were carried out. The results were tabulated. The firmness of the blocks is proportional to the stage of water-saturation of the pores. Engineer M. Sovestr had stated that the deformation of the frozen cylinder walls becomes smaller if the distance between single "links" (fastening arches of the shaft) diminishes, and the freezing temperature of the rock is lowered. A practical example of the calculation is shown, taken from a 9 m diameter mine at Yakovlevo where water pressure at 600 m depth is about 50kG/cm^2. There are 3 tables, 2 graphs and 2 Soviet references

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii i mekhanizatsii shakhtnogo stroitel'stva, Khar'kov (The Ukrainian Scientific-Research Institute for the Organization and Mechanization of Mine Construction, Khar'kov)

KOKSHENEV, B.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Shaft sinking in the Yakovlevo deposit by the freezing method. Gor. zhur. no. 11:20-24 N '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii i mekhanizatsii shakhtnogo stroitel'stva, Khar'kov.
(Belgorod Province--Shaft sinking)

KOKSHTEYN, S. Z.

Y 7320 AEC-tr-2335

62. THE STUDY OF VOLUME AND GRAIN BOUNDARY DIFFUSION IN METALS BY THE AUTORADIOGRAPHIC METHOD. S. Z. Kozshtein, S. T. Sinkin, L. M. Moroz, and T. I. Chikov. Translated by I. J. Rothman from Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., 108, 73-3(1956). 7p.

The interactions in the solid solution of tin in iron on the one hand, and tin in nickel on the other hand, are different. In the second case the atoms move preferentially along the grain boundaries. In the first case the main mass of the tin atoms moves frontally into the mass of the grain. This difference can probably be explained on the basis of the difference of the surface properties of these elements. In any case, the difference between the surface energies between nickel and tin at a temperature near the melting point is greater than the difference between the surface energies of iron and tin. However this explanation is insufficient, as the difference in the structure of the lattice and of the grain boundary also has great importance. The difference in the characters of the diffusions can hardly be explained by the difference in mutual solubilities: as the solubility of tin in nickel is hardly greater than in iron. (auth)

(3)

NAUMOVA, Ye.K., dots.; SHAMSUTDINOV, N.S., assistent; FEDOROVA, S.A.; RYABOVA, N.I.; OSANOVA, V.P.; KOKSINA, K.D. (Kazan')

Fighting diphtheria in the country; abstract. Kaz.med.zhur. no.1:113 Ja-F'61 (MIRA 16:11)

*

Koksma, J. F.

Koksma, J. F. Sin

$|y - y_0| \le b$ and let $|f(x, y) - f(x, y_0)|$ be majorized by either a Lipschitz majorant

Maximo majorant

generally

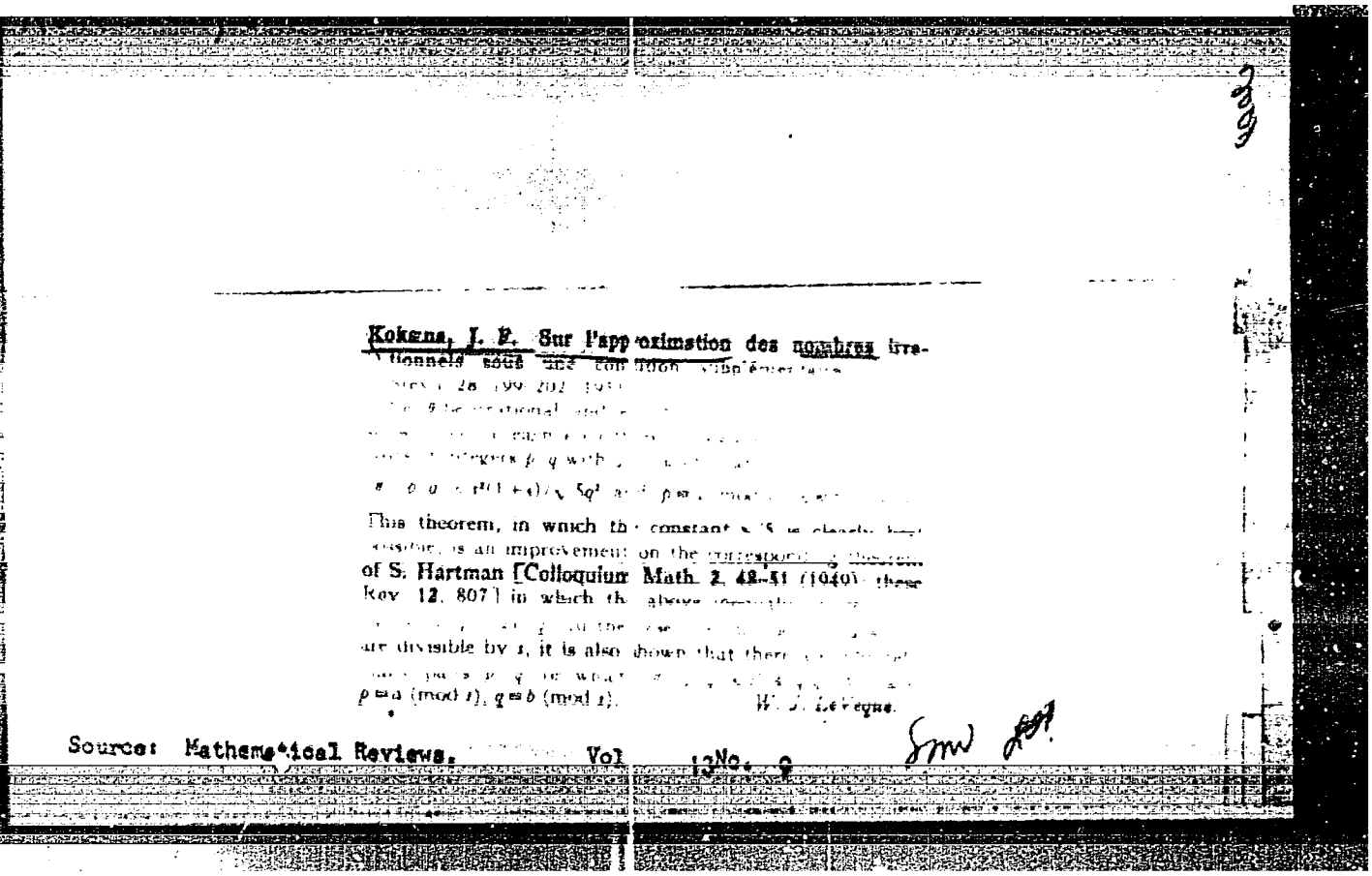
approximating

sequence of functions

such sequence

existence

Source: Mathematical Reviews, Vol 12 No 7



Kokema, I. P. Sur l'approximation des nombres irrationnels sous une condition supplémentaire.

[illegible] integers p, q with [illegible]

[illegible] $p \equiv$ [illegible]

This theorem, in which the constant [illegible] is clearly best possible, is an improvement on the corresponding theorem of S. Hartman [Colloquium Math. 2, 48–51 (1949); these Rev. 12, 807] in which the above [illegible] are divisible by s, it is also shown that there [illegible] $p \equiv a \pmod{s}$, $q \equiv b \pmod{s}$.

W. J. LeVeque.

Source: Mathematical Reviews, Vol 13 No. 9

KOKSOSZKO, M.

Is the organization of the sale of the means of protecting plants correct?

p. 5. (ROLNIK SPOLDZIELCA) (Warszawa, Poland) Vol. 10, No. 6, Feb. 1958

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

KOKTA, A. Ya. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Peptolytes of the brain and their biochemical ~~characteristics~~ features." Riga, 1957. 18 pp (20 cm. (Min of Health Latvian SSR. Riga Med Inst), 300 copies (KL, 24-57, 121) (with graphs)

KOKTA, A. YA., SIMIIT, A. A., KREMER, YU. N., FRANK, YE. L. (USSR)

"Enzyme Activity in Certain Animal Tissues as an Indication of the Biological Value of Protein Preparations."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

KOKTA, A.; KREMER, Yu.[Kremere, J.]

Changes in the nucleic acid level of the liver as a test for the biological value of protein preparations. Vestis Latv ak no.6:129-136 '61.

(LIVER) (PROTEINS IN THE BODY)

KREMER, Yu.N.; KOKTA, A.Ya.; PUPELE, G.Ya.; SHMIDT, A.A.

Effect of folic acid on some enzymatic systems. Biokhimiia 26 no.6:975-979 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Chair of Biological Chemistry, Medical Institute, Riga, Latvian S.S.R.

(ENZYMES) (FOLIC ACID)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KOKTA, J; KUDELASEK, V.

Higher Institute of Balneology (Vysoka skola banska), Ostrava (for both)

Prague, Casopis pro mineralogii a geologii, No 1, 1965, pp 39-47

"Nickel-Containing Minerals of Polanka."

KOKTA, J.; POLICKY, J.

Method of determining the refraction index of minerals by means of caloric dispersion of the immersion liquids. Bul Inst Petrol Rum 9: 9-19 '63.

1. Higher School of Mining, Ostrava (for Policky).

KOKTA, Jaroslav, prof. dr.; POLICKY, J.

Contribution to the methods of measuring the light refraction index. Sbor VSB Ostrava 9 no.4:613-617 '63.

KOKTA, L.

"Methods of detecting and recording the nuclear radiation" by V.Petrzilka. Reviewed by L.Kokta. Jaderna energie 6 no.9:324 S '60.

S/273/63/000/001/009/013
A052/A126

AUTHOR: Koktan, Zdeněk

TITLE: Rotary fuel atomizer of supercharged internal-combustion engines

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk, 39. Dvigateli vnutrennego sgoraniya, no. 1, 1963, 35, abstract 1.39.223 P (Czech. pat., cl. 46c^2, 89, no. 98278, January 15, 1961)

TEXT: It is suggested to replace the carburetor or fuel pump in supercharged engines (aviation) by a fuel atomizer, using for this purpose the supercharger. At the inlet of the supercharger working wheel 8 (see Fig.) jets 3 are installed to which fuel is supplied through the tube 5. To increase the atomizing effect there are several holes 9 through which primary air is pumped. There are 3 figures.

Card 1/2

Rotary fuel atomizer of supercharged ....

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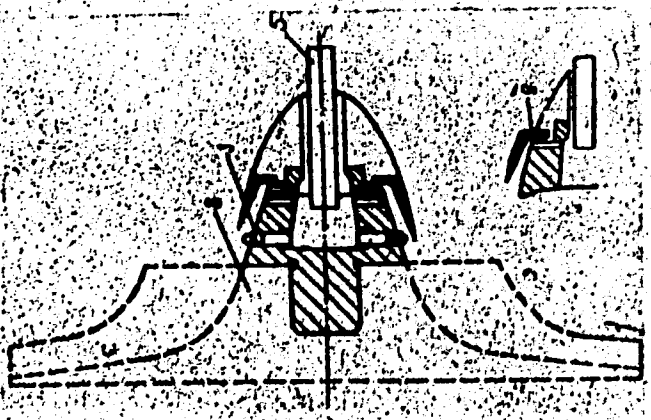

A. Zhukov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

KOKTANKOVA, L.

Standards for gas industry in effect on January 1, 1962.
Paliva 42 no.6:188 Je '62.

1. Odborove normalizacni stredisko, Ustav pro vyzkum paliv, Bechovice.

KOKTANKOVA, L.

Methods of testing coal and coke according to the recommendation of the International Organization for Standardization. Paliva 42 no.8:249-250 Ag '62.

1. Ustav pro vyzkum paliv, Bechovice.

KOKTANKOVA, L.

Survey of the Czechoslovak standards on testing solid fuel and on their quality. Paliva 43 no.1:26-28 Ja '62.

1. Oborove normalizacni stredisko, Ustav pro vyzkum paliv, Bechovice.

KOKTASHEV, A. Ye.

137-58-6-11337

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 11 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Koktashev, A.Ye., Zaspa, N.I.

TITLE: An Information Note on the Results of an Assignment to Plant Nr 418 of the Yana and Ore Mining Administration (Informatsionnaya zapiska o rezul'tatakh komandirovki na fabriku Nr 418 Yanskogo i gornopromyshlennogo upravleniya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. Magadansk. n.-i. in-ta za 1956 g. Magadan, 1957, pp 135-138

ABSTRACT: The following recommendations are made toward improving performance indices. Tailings of primary and secondary flotation concentrates and the middlings of the reflotation concentrates should go to Nr 8 mill for additional fine grinding, then to be combined with the second fine gravitational concentrate for joint treatment. All the fine middlings of concentration in the fining department should also be combined with the second fine gravitational concentrate. The slimes of the fining department should be removed from the sulfide-concentrate repurification operation. The thickened slimes should be subjected to flotation for the purpose of removing the sulfides. A.Sh.

Card 1/1

1. Ores--Processing 2. Ores--Flotation 3. Industrial plants--Performance

KOKTASHEV, A. YE.

137-1958-2-2248

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 5 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Koktashev, A. Ye.

TITLE: How to Set up a Technological Control Procedure on the Washing of Sands (Organizatsiya tekhnologicheskogo kontrolya na promyvke peskov)

PERIODICAL: Kolyma, 1957, Nr 6, pp 15-21

ABSTRACT: The basic control problem in the sand-washing operation is the one arising from the loss of precious metals during the various stages of the operation and in the products that result from it. Losses were analyzed by establishing a metal balance on the volumes of the wash products and on their precious-metals contents. Samples were taken systematically during the operation in order to maintain a check on operating conditions and on the magnitude of the losses during the sand-washing process. Samples were taken at random, the aim being to determine why, where, and in what amount metal was being lost. To this end the aforementioned balance of metal and sands was worked out. A description is given of operational and general sampling procedures and of methods of establishing the balance of metals and sands. A.Sh.

Card 1/1

1. Sand washing—Processes

KOKTASHEV, A.Ye.

Shaking sluice box. Gor.shur. no.10:61-63 O '60. (MIRA 13:9)
1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zolota i redkikh metallov, Magadan.
(Gold ores) (Ore dressing--Equipment and supplies)

KOKTEV, S.M.

BASHKIROV, A.N.; KAGAN, Yu.B.; KOKTEV, S.M.; SHCHEKIN, V.V.; GOL'DIN, S.A.; MOROZOV, N.O.

Activating characteristics of molten iron catalysts used in the synthesis based on carbon monoxide and hydrogen, and reduced at high temperatures. Trudy inst. nefti. 10:247-261 '57.
(MIRA 11:4)

(Catalysts) (Hydrocarbons)

L 31114-65 EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/EWA(h) Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AT5000978 S/2690/64/006/000/0243/0253

AUTHOR: Ekhermanis, E. Kh.; Zalitis, V. [illegible]; Kokts, Yu. Ya.

TITLE: Response of the emitter follower to a voltage drop in its output circuit

SOURCE: AN LatSSR. Institut elektroniki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki. Trudy, v. 6. Riga, 1964. Avtomatika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika (Automation and computer technology), no. 7, 243-253

TOPIC TAGS: emitter follower, tunnel diode, logical element

ABSTRACT: A knowledge of the voltage-drop response is important for handling emitter-follower-tunnel-diode type circuits. The response of the load current in a P-403-transistor emitter-follower circuit was determined experimentally with 10 pF, 110 pF, and 1 mF capacitors connected to the transistor to modify its time characteristics. A theoretical analysis of the output-current response yields this formula for the load current: $i_t = \frac{U_0}{R_L R_C}\left[R_C + (R_L - R_C)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}\right]$, where symbols refer to an

Card 1/2

L 31114-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5000978

equivalent circuit (fig. 7). A further analysis of the emitter-follower response with an allowance for the collector-junction capacitance yields five families of load-current vs. time (nanoseconds) curves, with various other parameters constant, obtained on a digital computer. Orig. art. has: 14 figures and 37 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektroniki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki AN LatSSR (Institute of Electronics and Computer Technology, AN LatSSR)

ENCL: 00 SUBCODE: DC, EE

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

T

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).
Internal Secretion. Thyroid Gland.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 79740.

Author : Milku, Shtefan; Lupulesku, A.; Negoyesku, I.; Doshinesku, Al; Koku, F.L.

Inst :

Title : Change of Absorption of Radioactive Iodine (I^{131}) Under the Influence of Thyrotropic Hormone and Methylthiouracil in Animals Subjected to Iodine Starvation.

Orig Pub: Zh. med. nauk, Akad. RNR, 1956, 1, No 2, 49-60.

Abstract: For 3 months, adult rats (80) got a ration with a low I content (rats with a weight of 100 g obtained 0.66 γ I a day). The weight of the thyroid gland (TG) increased almost twice; microfollicular hyperplasia

Card : 1/3

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).
Internal Secretion. Thyroid Gland.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 79740.

and broadening of the vessels of the TG were found. The absorption of I^{131} of TG decreased. With the administration to the rats of 0.25 mg a day of methylthiouracil (I), the weight of TG increased almost 4 times, while the absorption of I^{131} of TG decreased sharply; adenomatous hyperplasia and broadening of the vessels of the TG were found. With simultaneous introduction of I and of the thyriotropic hormone (TH, 40 units for 10 days to the end of the test), the weight of TG increased still more sharply than with the introduction of I alone; the absorption of I^{131} of TG increased somewhat. In the TG, a form of nodular goitre was found.

Card : 2/3

Kokuin, S. P.

USSR/Miscellaneous - Postal service

Card 1/1 Pub. 133 - 9/18

Authors : Barsuk, V. A., and Kokuin, S. P., Engineers

Title : Certain problems in analyzing the organization of industrial processes at postal communication enterprises

Periodical : Vest. svyazi 12, 17-19, Dec 1954

Abstract : The problems involved in studying the organizational and working processes of post offices (assorting of incoming and outgoing regular and registered mail), are discussed. Tables; graph.

Institution : Main Post Office, Moscow

Submitted : ...

KOKUIN, S.P.

Reference data on work and wage categories, qualifications, and other characteirstics of communication workers. Vest. sviazi 20 no.10:24-26 O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Starshiy inzhener-ekonomist Otdela truda i zarabotnoy platy Ministerstva svyazi SSSR.
(Telecommunication--Employees)

KOKUIN, S.P., starshiy inzh.-ekonomist

Rules governing the bonus payments to supervisory, engineering, and specialized personnel. Vest. sviazi 21 no.4:30-31 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Otdel truda i zarabotnoy platy Ministerstva svyazi SSSR.
(Telecommunication—Employees)
(Bonus system)

MALININ, O.I. [Malyuin, O.I.], prof.; KOKULENKO, N.R., assistent

Use of isoverin and promedol in relatively difficult labor. Ped., akush. i gin. 20 no.5:59 '58. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Akushersko-ginekologicheskaya klinika (direktor - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. A.I. Malinin) Odesskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im. N.I. Pirogova (direktor - prof. I.Ya. Deyneka).
(CADAVERINE) (PIPERDINE) (LABOR, COMPLICATED)

KOKULENKO, N.R.

Combined use of isoverin and promedole in labor. Sov. med. 24 no. 7:117-118 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz kliniki akusherstva i ginekologii (dir. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. A.I. Malinin) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. N.I. Pirogova (dir. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. I.Ya. Deyneka).
(ANESTHESIA IN OBSTETRICS) (OXYTOCINS) (PIPERIDINE)

KOKULENKO, N.R.

Course of the puerperium in labor pathology with the use of some medicinal substances. Ped., akush. i gin. 24 no.1:46-48'62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. O.I.Malinin [Malynin, O.I.] Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. I.Ya.Deyneka [Deineka, I.IA]).
(PUERPERIUM) (LABOR, COMPLICATED)

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KOKULIN, I. I.

Sokrashcheniye prostoya vagonov pod vsemi vidami operatsiy, pochin 22 stantsiy donbassa (Reduction of idle standing of railroad cars under seven kinds of operation) Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1955.

30 P. Tables.

KOKUBUN, D. V.

(d)

The Role Played in Electrode Processes by Stable Products Formed when Aqueous Solutions Are Exposed to Radiation

P. L. Dolin, D. V. Kokubun and S. A. Brusentseva

The participation of the short-lived products of water radiolysis in the establishment of the electrode potential and in the electrode process has been discussed in the literature. The experimental results obtained by the authors with a Pt electrode in a solution of sulphuric acid find a complete interpretation in those electrode reactions in which only the molecular products of water radiolysis (H_2 and H_2O_2) take part.

An investigation of the effect of radiation on the rate of electrochemical oxidation of formic acid and ethyl alcohol on a rotating Pt electrode showed that the observed effects are also determined in general by stable products formed when radiation acts on these solutions. The fundamental part in the formic acid solution is played by hydrogen peroxide, and in the ethanol solution by acetaldehyde and hydrogen peroxide. The participation of short-lived radiolysis products has not been detected in these processes.

Radiation Chemical Laboratory, Electrochemical Institute, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, USSR

report presented at the 2nd Intl. Congress of Radiation Research, Harrogate/Yorkshire, Gt. Brit., 5-11 Aug 1962

KOKUNIN, V.A.

Effect of malic and glyoxylic acids on the incorporation of acetate-1-C^{14} in the lipids of the rabbit liver. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 36 no.5:767-771 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut biokhimii AN Ukr3SR, Kiyev.

L 44563-65 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/EEC-4/T/EWP(k)/FCS(k)/EWA(h) Pf-4/
Peb/Pi-4/Pj-4/Pl-4 EM/WR

AM5012691 BOOK EXPLOITATION UR/ 54 B+1

Prigoda, Boris Alekseyevich; Kokun'ko Valentin Sergeyevich

(Antenny letatel'nykh apparatov) Moscow, Voyenizdat M-va obor. [illegible], 6,000 copies printed.

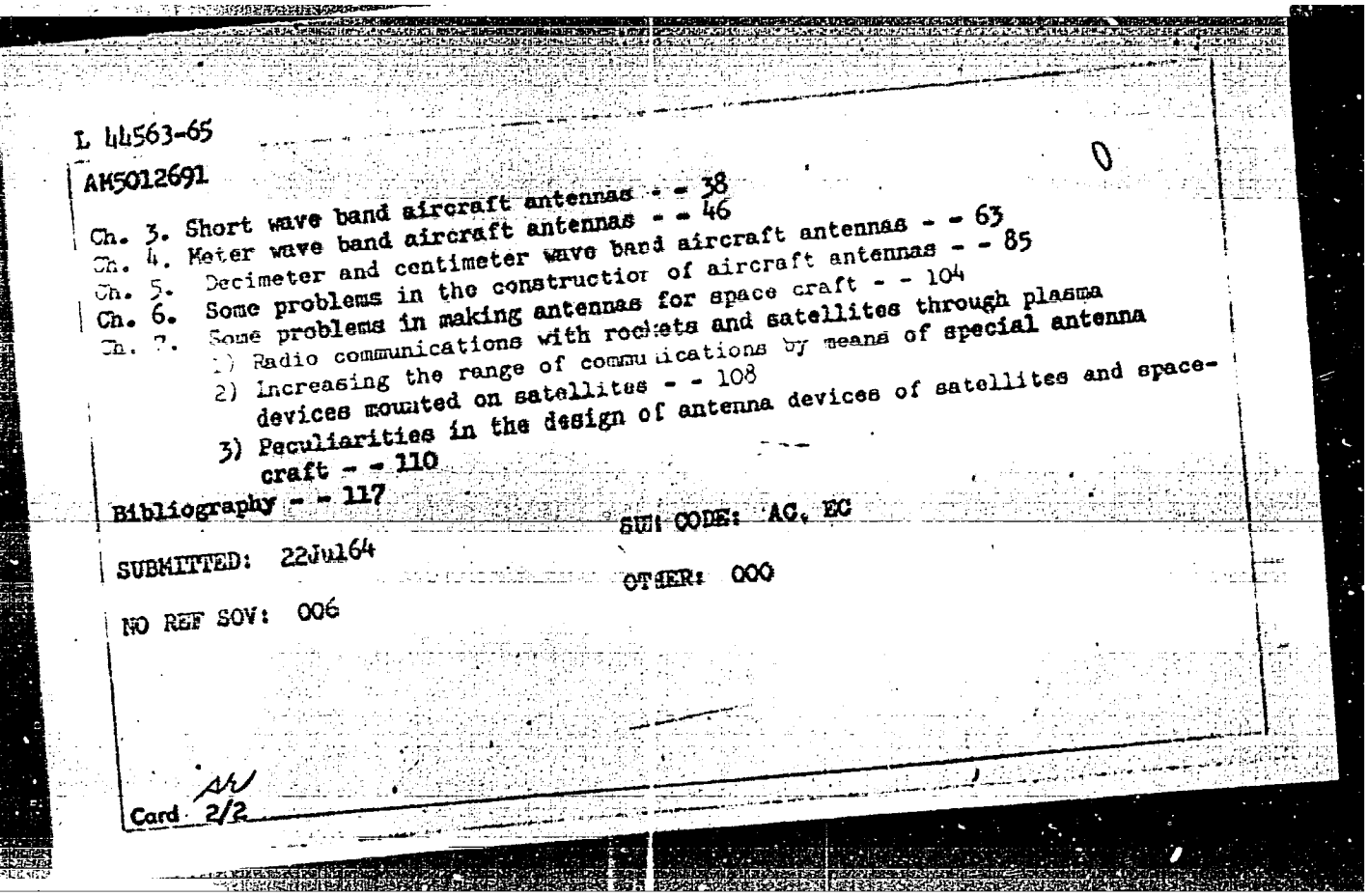
TOPIC TAGS: aircraft antenna, antenna, antenna engineering, missile antenna, spacecraft communication equipment, air communication

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book reports on antenna systems of hig -velocity aircraft. Antennas of various bands, their fundamental characterisitcs and some [illegible] peculiarities of aircraft antennas used in the dense layers of the [illegible] and in space are described in sufficient detail. The book is written [illegible] material which has appeared in the Soviet and foreign press, and it [illegible] for readers who are familiar with the principles of radio engineering.

TABLE OF CONTENTS (abridged):

Introduction - - 3
Ch. 1. General information about aircraft antennas - - 5
Ch. 2. Medium wave band aircraft antennas - - 29

Card 1/2



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SUB CODE: AC, EC

SUBMITTED: 22Jul64

OTHER: 000

NO REF SOV: 006

Card 2/2

KOKUNOV, M.A. (Moskva)

Multiple sclerosis. Fel'd. i akush. 25 no.2:35-39 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

(MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS)

KOKUNIN, V.A.

Effect of sodium sulfate and fresh brewer's yeast on ketogenesis in cows. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 36 no.1:113-118 '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Institute of Biochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R., Kiyev.

CHALYY, V. S. and KOKUNIN, V. A. (Veterinary Doctors, Novovorontsov District, Kherson Oblast').

"Rumenotomy and cesarean section can be performed directly at livestock farms"...

Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 8, August 1962 pp. 50

KOKUNOV, N.B.; KONZHIN, I.A.

Well equipment for carrying out observations of underground waters under conditions in permafrost. Razved. i okh. nedr 30 no.7:52-54 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Vorkutinskaya geologorazvedochnaya ekspeditsiya.

KOKUNOV, V. A.

KOKUNOV, V. A.

"Study of the Technique of Barrier Clearing in 110-Meter Hurdle Race, and Ways of Its Improvement." State Central Order of Lenin Inst of Physical Culture imeni I. V. Stalin, Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Pedagogical Sciences)

SO: M-955, 16 Feb 56

SHISHIGIN, S.I.; KOKUNOV, V.L.

Reservoir properties of the Jurassic and Valanginian sandy siltstones in the middle Ob' Valley. Geol. nefti i gaza 5 no.6:40-44 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Ob' Valley--Siltstone)

KOKURICHEV, P.I.

CHERNYAK, V.Z.; DOBIN, M.A., and KOKURICHEV, P.I.

"Fundamental of Legal Veterinary Inspection." Moscow-Leningrad. Sel'khozgiv, 1951. 216 pages with illustrations. Price 4 rubles, 75 kopeks, bound. 25,000 copies. The authors of the books acquaint the veterinarian with fundamental aspects of legal inspection; elucidate cases from veterinary practice which are a matter for inquiry and court.
The authors set as their goal to render aid to the veterinarian in the work of the legal veterinary expert.
SO: Veterinariya, Jan. 1952 uncl de g
Trans. # 155 [redacted]

KOKURICHEV, P.I., prof., doktor veter. nauk; KUZ'MIN, V.V., red.; CHUNAYEVA, Z.V., tekhn. red.

[Turbeculosis in farm animals and measures for its control] Tuberkulez sel'skokhoziaistvennykh zhivotnykh i mery bor'by s nim. Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, 1954. 105 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(Tuberculosis in animals)

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Diseases of Farm Animals. R
Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi.
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3, 1959, No. 12132

AUTHOR : Pokurichev, V. I.; Karbainov, M. A.
INST. : Leningrad Institute for the Advanced Training*
TITLE : Specific Tuberculin Reactions in Cattle Infestated with Fascioliasis.

ORIG. PUB. : Sb. nauchn. tr. Leningr. in-t usoversh. vet. vrachey, 1957, vyp. 11, 81-85
ABSTRACT : It was shown that cattle afflicted by fascioliasis but not by any other disease reacts to tuberculin negatively. Incidences of doubtful intracutaneous reactions in normally fat cattle are explained by a non-specific increased reactivity of the skin.

CARD: 1/1

*of Veterinarians.

KOKURICHEV, P.I.

Susceptibility of hens to different types of tuberculosis bacteria. Dokl. Akad. sel'khoz. 22 no.3:45-48 '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Leningradskiy institut usovershenstvovaniya veterinarnykh vrachey.

(Tuberculosis in poultry)

KOKURICHEV, Pavel Ivanovich; ROTOV, Vyacheslav Ivanovich; GOL'DSHTEYN, S.A., red.; CHUMAYEVA, Z.V., tekhn.red.

[Tuberculosis in poultry] Tuberkulez domashnikh ptits. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1959. 131 p. (MIRA 13:4)
(Tuberculosis in poultry)

KOKURICHEV, P.I., prof.; LEGANTSEVA, V.I., starchiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Etiology of white muscle disease in lambs, Veterinariia 36 no.11: 30-33 N '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Leningradskiy veterinarnyy institut i Vologodskaya Nauchno-issledovatel'skaya veterinarnaya stantsiya.
(Lambs--Diseases and pests) (Tocopherol)
(Muscular dystrophy)

KOKURICHEV, P. I. and LEGANTSEVA, V. I.

"Myodystrophy (white muscle disease) of ducklings."

Veterinariya, Vol. 38 No. 5 1961

Kokurichev, P. I. - Professor, Leningrad Veterinary Institute

LEGANTSEVA, V. I. — Sr. Sci Collaborator, Vologda NIVS

KOKURICHEV, P. I, (Professor), LAMKIN, S. I. (Assistant Professor) MIKHAILOV, N. P. and MAKHANCHEYEV, (Veterinary Surgeons, Leningrad Veterinary and Buryat Agricultural Institutes)

"Utilization of sodium selenite for prophylaxis and treatment of the white muscle disease of lambs"
Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 6, June 1962 pp. 50

KOKURICHEV, P.I., prof.; LAMKIN, S.I., dotsent; MIKHAYLOV, N.P., veterinarnyy vrach; MAKHANCHEYEV, K.V., veterinarnyy vrach.

Use of sodium selenite in the prophylaxis and therapy of white muscle disease in lambs. Veterinariia 39 no.6:50-51 Je '62 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Leningradskiy veterinarnyy institut i Buryatskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

CHERNYAK, Valentin Zakharovich; DOBIN, Mendel' Aronovich; KOKURICHEV, Pavel Ivanovich; POLYAKOV, P.Ya., red.; BARANOVA, L.G., tekhn. red.

[Legal veterinary expertise] Sudebno-veterinarnaia ekspertiza. 3., ispr. i dop. izd. Leningrad, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 254 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(Veterinary jurisprudence)

KOKURICHEV, P.I., prof.; MIKHAYLOV, M.P., veterinarnyy vrach

Prophylactic effect of sodium selenite in treating white muscle disease in lambs. Veterinariia 40 no.8:63 Ag '63.
(MIRA 17:10)

1. Leningradskiy veterinarnyy institut (for Kokurichev). 2. Khorinskiy aymak, Buryatskoy ASSR (for Mikhaylov).

KOKURICHEV, P.I., prof.; MIKHAYLOV, N.P., veterinarnyy vrach; KARPOV, V.P.; MOSKALEVA, Ye.G., veterinarnyy tekhnik; VOLKOVA, A.S., veterinarnyy tekhnik; MASHUKOV, M.I.

Selenium preparations in the prophylaxis of diseases in lambs and young pigs. Veterinariia 41 no.8:65-67 Ag '64.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Leningradskiy veterinarnyy institut (for Kokurichev, Mikhaylov). 2. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach sovkhoza "Leninskiy Irkutskoy oblasti (for Moskaleva, Volkova). 4. Glavnyy zootekhnik sovkhoza "Leninskiy" Irkutskoy oblasti (for Mashukov).

KOKURICHEV, P.I., prof.; MIKHAYLOV, N.P., veterinarnyy vrach; KARPOV, V.P.; MOSKALEVA, Ye.G., veterinarnyy tekhnik; VOLKOVA, A.S., veterinarnyy tekhnik; MASHUKOV, M.I.

Selenium preparations in the prophylaxis of diseases in lambs and young pigs. Veterinariia 41 no.8:65-67 Ag '64.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Leningradskiy veterinarnyy institut (for Kokurichev, Mikhaylov). 2. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach sovkhoza "Leninskiy Irkutskoy oblasti (for Moskaleva, Volkova). 4. Glavnyy zootekhnik sovkhoza "Leninskiy" Irkutskoy oblasti (for Mashukov).

KOKURICHEVA, M.P.

Effect of thyroidectomy and 6-methylthiouracil on the development of experimental gastric ulcers. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 8 no.4:61-62 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Laboratoriya gastroenterologii (rukovoditel'- chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. S.M. Ryss) AMN SSSR i kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav.- prof. L.R. Perel'man) Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KOKURIN A.D., ROMBASHEVSKAYA A.G.

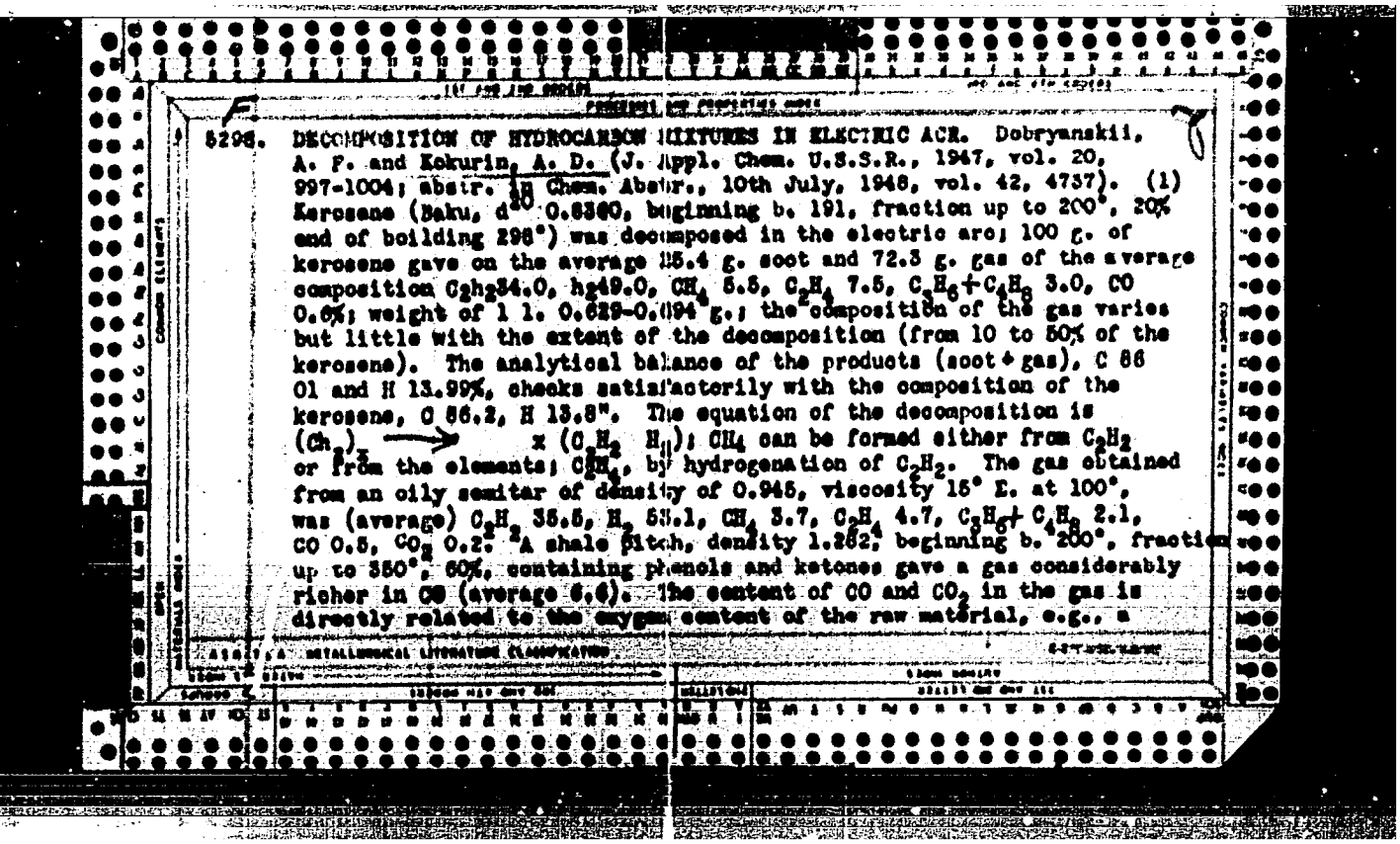
Reaktsionnaya Sposobnost' Slantsevogo Koksa, Goryuchiye Slantsy, 1934 No 5,58

SO: Goryuchiye Slantsy # 1934-35, TN .871 G .74

KOKURIN A.D.

I Rembashevskiy A. G., Reaktsionnaya Sposobnost' Slantsevogo Koksa, Goryuchiye Slantsy, 1935, No. 1, 60.

SO: Goryuchiye Slantsy, No. 1934-35 TN. 871
G74



5298. DECOMPOSITION OF HYDROCARBON MIXTURES IN ELECTRIC ARC. Dobryanskii, A. F. and Kokurin, A. D. (J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R., 1947, vol. 20, 997-1004; abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 10th July, 1948, vol. 42, 4737). (1) Kerosene (Baku, d^{20} 0.8380, beginning b. 191, fraction up to 200°, 20% end of boilding 298°) was decomposed in the electric arc; 100 g. of kerosene gave on the average 35.4 g. soot and 72.3 g. gas of the average composition C_2h_2 34.0, h_2 49.0, CH_4 5.5, C_2H_4 7.5, $C_3H_6+C_4H_8$ 3.0, CO 0.6%; weight of 1 l. 0.629-0.694 g.; the composition of the gas varies but little with the extent of the decomposition (from 10 to 50% of the kerosene). The analytical balance of the products (soot + gas), C 86 01 and H 13.99%, checks satisfactorily with the composition of the kerosene, C 86.2, H 13.8%. The equation of the decomposition is $(CH_2)_x \longrightarrow x(C_2H_2 + H_2)$; CH_4 can be formed either from C_2H_2 or from the elements; C_2H_4, by hydrogenation of C_2H_2. The gas obtained from an oily semitar of density of 0.945, viscosity 15° E. at 100°, was (average) C_2H_2 35.5, H_2 53.1, CH_4 3.7, C_2H_4 4.7, $C_3H_6+C_4H_8$ 2.1, CO 0.5, CO_2 0.2. A shale pitch, density 1.282, beginning b. 200°, fraction up to 350°, 60%, containing phenols and ketones gave a gas considerably richer in CO (average 6.6). The content of CO and CO_2 in the gas is directly related to the oxygen content of the raw material, e.g., a

Diesel fraction, a shale pitch, and a peat pitch with O 1.2, 5.2, and 12.6 %, respectively, gave CO 3.2, 6.6, and 8.6, CO_2 0.4, 0.6, and 1.1% respectively. In all experiments, up to 50% of the material remained undecomposed; the density of the residue is the higher, the deeper the decomposition; e.g., kerosene, decomposition 10, 15, 20, and 30%, density of residue 0.8356, 0.8383, 0.8382, and 0.8387; the temperature of beginning boiling of the residue is 4-5° higher than that of the initial kerosene, but the fractional composition remains unchanged; thus, the change of density is due solely to removal of the lightest fractions, without any cracking of the main mass taking place. (2) EtOH (96%) gave a gas C_2H_2 14.4, H_2 51.3, CH_4 6.2, C_2H_4 4.7, C_2H_6 C_4H_8 O, CO 22.7, CO_2 0.7%; no traces of MeCHO were found; the undecomposed alcohol is unchanged. It is noteworthy that dehydration to C_2H_4 is very low. No soot is formed. The reaction consists in the main in $2\ EtOH \rightarrow 3CO + 6H_2 + C_2H_2 + CH_4$. (3) C_2H_2 is a primary product and its high yield is determined by its fast removal from the high temperature zone where it might suffer decomposition. Its formation is possibly the result of the recombination of free radicals.

KOKURIN, N-D.

Chemical Abstracts
Vol. 48 No. 5
Mar. 10, 1954
Fuels and Carbonization Products

Semicoking of brown coal under pressure. A. D. Kokurin and O. A. Kozlov (Gosudarstvennyi Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Inst. Azotnoi Promyshlennosti i Produktov Organicheskogo Sinteza, Moscow). *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* 26, 1105-9 (1953). Semicoking of brown coal under 20 atm. pressure yields some 60% more gaseous products than those obtained at atm. pressure. The yield of semicoke is correspondingly reduced as is that of tar and H_2O. The yield of gas is increased, largely owing to more complete removal of the volatiles from the mass and the reaction of water vapor with the residual coal matter. The gas obtained at 20 atm. pressure contains some 2.33 times more CH_4 and 1.53 times more CO_2 than that obtained at atm. pressure. A relatively smaller increase in yield of H_2 is obtained, while the yield of CO drops. In part the rise of CH_4 yield is caused by decompn. of the tar, and the general scheme of reactions approximates that found in gasification techniques. The amt. of acidic products in the tar is smaller, while the amt. of bases formed is greater than that obtained at atm. pressure. G. M. Koenigsoff

6-1-54 SP

KUSTOV, V.F., KOKURIN, A.D., FISENKO, N.I.

Production of synthesis gas from water fuel suspensions. Trudy LTI no.51:14-18 '59. (MIRA 13:8)
(Coal gasification)

KOKURIN, A.D.; DYUKAREVA, I.V.

Determination of the reactivity of brown coals from the northwestern region. Trudy LTI no.51:26-29 '59. (MIRA 13:8)
(Russia, Northwestern—Coal gasification)

KOKURIN, A.D., ARTYUKHOV, I.M., ZVYAGINA, M.F.

Continuous iron and steam method for the production of hydrogen.
Trudy LTI no.51:30-38 '59. (MIRA 13:8)
(Hydrogen) (Iron ores) (Coal)

KOKURIN, A.D., CHISTYAKOVA, T.F.

Kinetics of the reduction and oxidation of iron ore. Trudy LTI no.51:39-45 '59. (MIRA 13:8)
(Iron ores)

KOKURIN, A.D., ROZENTAL', D.A.

Reaction of oxygen with the carbon of the fuel. Trudy LTI no.51:46-51 '59. (MIRA 13:8)
(Oxygen) (Carbon)